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Electronic Mail Message

Sensitivity: COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL Date: 29-Mar-2000 12:06pm From: Kendrick, Juliette jsk1@cdc.gov Dept: Tel No: TO: 'SFP15REG Account' (SFP15REG@A1) Subject: Re: Participation in FDA Public Meeting to be Held 3/30/00 - Revi sed Agenda Rose, attached are my slides for the presentation. They are in Freelance. Hope this is OK for your needs. If not, I can arrange to send you something else when I return to the office on Friday. See you tomorrow. Juliette K <<FDASUPPA.PRE>> > ----Original Message----> From: SFP15REG Account [SMTP:SFP15REG@cder.fda.gov] > Sent: Monday, March 27, 2000 3:39 PM SFP15REG Account; wsoller; jde1@cdc.gov; mmcguffin@ahpa.org; > To: > annette@crnusa.org; dmattison@modimes.org; jbrinckmann@tradmed.com; > frid@interchange.ubc.ca; swolfe@citizen.org; pannys@dhmh.state.md.us; > amitchell@slone.bu.edu; jskl@cdc.gov; gpoakley@mindspring.com > Subject: Participation in FDA Public Meeting to be Held 3/30/00 -> Revised Agenda > Sensitivity: Confidential > You are confirmed to participate in the Food and Drug Administration's > (FDA) public meeting on safety issues associated with dietary use during > pregnancy. The meeting will be held in the Crystal Ballroom of the > Gaithersburg Hilton, 620 Perry Parkway, Gaithersburg, Maryland, on > Thursday, March 30, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. > There have been a couple of changes in the order of presentation. The > revised agenda is attached for your information. > Please be sure to provide me with an electronic version of your > presentation prior to or on the day of the meeting. Your presentations > will become part of the public docket. > If you have any questions, I can be reached by email at > sfp15reg@cder.fda.gov or telephone at 301-594-5468 (this is my direct > line, so please leave a message.) > I look forward to meeting you on March 30. > Rose Cunningham

> Project Manager << File: C:\\MYDOCU~1\\STRFUN~1\\AGND.DOC >> << File:</pre>

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Dietary Supplement Use During Pregnancy: Maternal Health Effects

Presentation to the FDA March 30, 2000

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and Prevention

Background Statistics

- US 1996: 6.2 million pregnancies
 - 62% live births
 - ⁻ 22% induced abortions
 - 16% miscarriage
- Any exposure during pregnancy may affect large number of women and infants
- Medication use in US studies (Rx and OTC):
 - 4 4-92% used at least one drug during pregnancy
 - average 3 to 5.5 medications per woman among users
 - no US data on dietary supplement use

Nausea and Vomiting ("Morning Sickness")

- 60-80% of pregnant women Most severe in first trimester Wide range of severity Mild inconvenience

- Moderate incapacitation
- Severe hospitalization
 1-2% of pregnant women hospitalized
 Unexplained associations:
 - - severity better pregnancy outcome severity when fetus is female

Edema

- 75% of pregnant women
 Can progress through a range of severity:
 mild ankle swelling
- edema plus hypertension (may be asymptomatic)
 pre-eclampsia (26/1000 deliveries)
 eclampsia (life threatening) (0.56/1000 deliveries)
 Delay in seeking care may result in more severe disease and maternal complications, including death.

References: Popular Materials

- E. Eisenberg. What to Expect When You're Expecting. NY 1991.
 P. Ody. Herbs for a Healthy PregnancyL 1999.
 A. Roman. The Natural Pregnancy Book: Herbs, Nutrition, and Other Holistic Choice CA 1997.
 N. Wesson. Natural Mothering.VT 1997.

What Do the Books Recommend?

"Treat medicinal herbs as you would any drugs during pregnancy. Do not take them except on the advice of your doctor."

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"Herbs can play a part in this vision by helping to ease the minor ills of pregnancy, to soothe the pains of childbirth, and to set baby on the road to a contented

and well-balanced life."

"It is particularly rewarding to be able to recommend medical herbalism for treatment of recurrent miscarriages." "Taking the whole plant or plant part is a far safer method of using its healing properties than that employed by modern pharmaceuticals."

Selected Conditions for Which Treatment During Pregnancy with Herbal₂, emedies is Recommended Abdominal pain Anemia Backach

- Backache
- Bladder and kidney problems
- Fainting Fatigue Sinusitis

- Teeth and gum problems
 High blood pressure
 Threatened miscarriage
 Skin conditions
- Insomnia

How Are Dietary Supplements to be Used?

Lists of contraindicated supplements vary by source. Recipes provided for "teas," "infusions," "decoctions," and "syrups" to be used during pregnancy.

Information may be confusing:

Example: Peppermint
One source: recommended for problems with conception; headache during pregnancy; heartburn; nausea and vomiting.
Another source: "A uterine stimulant; avoid the oil entirely, although low doses of the dried herb can be used." "Peppermint is an effective remedy for nausea and vomiting but is best avoided in regular doses during pregnancy."

Medical Literature

- Review: Alternative therapies for nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.
- Columbia University, 1998.

 - Herbal Remedies:

 "Herbal remedies are recommended commonly for nausea and
- vomiting in pregnancy, and the more common ones are available readily over the
 - Summary:

 "In summary, women seeking alternative, nonpharmacologic therapies for nausea and vomiting of early pregnancy have few evidence-based guidelines to assist them."

Murphy PA. Alternative therapies for nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Obstet Gynecol 1998;91:149-55.

What Do Women Assume?

Work in progress: focus groups on use of feminine hygiene products

Non-pregnant women
Many appeared to read the labels for the first time
Tacit seal of approval from the marketplace
Women believe the government has approved these
products as safe and effective because they are

readily available
"I feel like if it were really harmful, they would take it off

the market."

Conclusions

- 1. Lack of consistent, scientifically documented information available to:
 - women
- health care providers
 Women might be misled if there were pregnancy claims on dietary supplements:

 they might assume safety based on the mere
 fact of marketing

Recommendations

- Safety:

 Safety testing before any supplements are marketed for use during pregnancy.
 Ongoing surveillance for adverse effects of any supplements used during pregnancy.
 In the absence of accurate safety information, the health professional will not be able to give accurate advice.

Recommendations

2. Warning Labels:

- Recommend warning labels on dietary supplements for which safety has not been satisfactorily demonstrated
- Could focus on safety:
- "Use during pregnancy and nursing: the safety and effectiveness of this drug have not been proven."

 Could be similar to OTC drugs:
- "As with any drug, if you are pregnant or nursing a baby, seek the advice of a health professional before using this
- Need studies of impact of labeling on habits of pregnant women

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